BOOK REVIEW

satisfaction from blasting their answers upon the sands of time in deep and unequivocal furrows. The new editor has earned our gratitude by tidying and bringing up to date this monument of industry and careful observation, and has made sure that the seventh edition is the best available guide for the understanding of the visual field in health and in disease.

NOTES

OXFORD OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CONGRESS

43rd Annual Meeting, 1958

Master .................................. Sir Tudor Thomas
Deputy Master ..................................... C. H. Bamford
Editorial Secretary ............................. L. P. Jameson Evans
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer .............. Ian C. Fraser

The Oxford Ophthalmological Congress will again assemble at Balliol College, Broad Street, Oxford, on July 6 and meetings will be held on July 7, 8, and 9, 1958, in the Lecture Hall of the School of Physiology, South Parks Road, Oxford.

The Doyne Memorial Lecture will be delivered by Mr. O. Gayer Morgan (London) and will be entitled "The Early Clinical Diagnosis of Glaucoma".

There will be discussions on "The Influence of Vascular Changes in Progressive Failure of Vision", and "The Aetiology and Treatment of Uveitis"; any member wishing to contribute to these discussions should send his name to the hon. secretary.

It is proposed to repeat the successful "Any Questions" session and members are invited to send in queries for debate before the meeting.

Ophthalmologists not already members of the Congress who wish to attend the meetings should communicate with the hon. secretary. There is no entrance fee or annual subscription, but a fee of three guineas is payable on each occasion of attendance at a Congress.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM GORDON MATTHEW BYERS

Every British ophthalmologist will regret the death of Gordon Byers on August 2, 1957. He was born in Ontario in 1872 and graduated in medicine from McGill University in 1894, taking a post-graduate course thereafter in Edinburgh and serving for 18 months as a house-surgeon at Moorfields. Following this he studied for a year in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and Utrecht, and on his return to Canada from Europe, joined the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, in 1898. He became senior ophthalmologist in 1921 and professor of ophthalmology at McGill in 1923. He retired from the hospital in 1935, from the university in 1937, and from private practice in 1946.

Byers probably did more than any other to establish Canadian ophthalmology on a sound footing, and the debt that Canadian ophthalmology owes to him is immense. In 1920 he was essentially responsible for founding the Montreal Ophthalmological Society and became its first president, and in 1937 he was largely responsible for founding the Canadian Ophthalmological Society and was again its first president. In 1934 he was president of the American Ophthalmological Society and he was also a member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom from 1897. Exact and methodical in his work, concise and punctilious in his writings, beneath a certain stiffness of manner, he was essentially one of the most kind and generous of men. Apart from ophthalmology, he had many hobbies, all of which he embraced with enthusiasm—gardening, farming, bird-watching, and sailing. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters; one son was killed while serving with the Canadian Royal Air Force in the second world war.